International Journal of Advanced Technology in Engineering and Science
Vol. No.4, Issue No. 10, October 2016
www.ijates.com
ijates
ISSN 2348 - 7550

EFFECT OF COLUMN SPACING ON ECONOMY OF G+5 MOMENT RESISTANCE FRAME

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ABSTRACT

The economy of a multistory building relies on upon the dividing of segments which thus relies on upon board size of piece. The goal of this work is to plan a temperate G+5 working by finding the ideal separating of segments. This work is restricted to plot territory of 50 m X 50 m (with Aspect proportion of Panel differed from 1 to 4) for first case and in second case they were 50 m x 50 m, 50 m X 34 m, 50 m X 28 m and 50 m X 18 m (with Aspect proportion of locales changed from 1, 0.8, 0.6 and 0.4 separately). In the event that two every plot range is again partitioned into boards of various viewpoint proportions. Here, Aspect proportion is proportion of longer measurement to shorter measurement of board. The structure is displayed, dissected and outlined according to IS : 456 – 2000 utilizing STAAD.Pro. Fizzled individuals are re-planned till all individuals are protected. This strategy is rehashed for all cases and the amounts of steel and cement are noted. It was watched that for 50 m x 50 m plot zone for perspective proportion = 1, in Case 1-Case 41 with 25 sections and in Case 2-Case 31 with 12 segments were seen to be the most sparing. In these two cases, Case-1 is more conservative. In Case 1, Square module 50 m X 50 m with dispersing of sections at 5 m and 25 boards in both sides was observed to be practical. In Case-2 rectangular module 50 m X 34 m for perspective proportion 0.8 with dispersing of segments 25 m X 16 m and 4 boards in both sides was observed to be financially savvy. For rectangular module 50 m X 28 m for angle proportion 0.6 with dividing of segments 25 m X 14 m and 6 boards in both sides was observed to be financially savvy. For rectangular module 50 m X 18 m for viewpoint proportion 0.4 with dispersing of segments 25 m X 9 m and 4 boards in both sides was observed to be savvy.

Keywords: Multistory Building, Optimum Segment Separating, Angle Proportion, Plot Region, Board Size, STAAD.Pro, Re-Outline, Cement and Steel Amount

I. INTRODUCTION

In the analysis of fortified solid minute opposing casings the joints are for the most part accepted as inflexible. In Indian practice, the joint is generally dismissed for particular outline with consideration being limited to arrangement of adequate jetty for bar longitudinal support. This might be worthy when the casing is not subjected to quake loads. There have been numerous calamitous disappointments reported in the past seismic tremors, specifically with Turkey and Taiwan quakes happened in 1999, which have been credited to shaft section joints. The poor outline routine of shaft segment joints is intensified by the appeal forced by the abutting

flexural individuals (pillars and segments) in case of assembling their inelastic abilities to scatter seismic vitality. Dangerous plan and enumerating inside the joint locale imperils the whole structure, regardless of the possibility that other auxiliary individuals comply with the outline necessities. Since recent decades broad examination has been completed on concentrating on the conduct of joints under seismic conditions through test and explanatory studies.

Different universal codes of practices have been experiencing occasional amendments to join the examination discoveries into practice. The paper is gone for making fashioners mindful of the hypothetical foundation on the configuration of bar segment joints highlighting imperative parameters influencing seismic conduct of joints. With expanded populace and area necessity for private and business purposes in urban zones, multistoried structures are getting to be basic in development industry. At the point when contrasted with low-ascent structures, lofts and multistory structures suit more individuals per unit of territory of area furthermore diminish the expense per unit zone of the development. The amount of steel and solid necessity for footings, pillars, segments and pieces contribute generally to the general expense of the structure. Further these amounts are variable while expense of completing and building administrations is consistent for a steady developed territory. Thus, in the economy perspective, it is vital to decrease the amounts of both steel and cement without trading off on quality and configuration prerequisites.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Vyas and Raisinghani, 2007 directed a study on Optimum dividing of Columns taking into account Cost of Construction in Laboratory Buildings. A few designing research center modules for specialized organizations have been examined concerning auxiliary expense per unit floor zone. The module with a dispersing of segments at 6 m (20 ft) focus separation along length was observed to be savvy for research facility obstructs two story's and sections with 4.27 m focus separation along length are practical for lab squares more than two story's high. Definite cost examination of structure and material prerequisite uncovered that the volume of M20 bond concrete for RCC structure will be 22.9 % of floor region for research facility structures.

Vyas and Raisinghani, 2005 decided the ideal dividing of segments and Material utilization in library structures. They watched that ideal dispersing between sections is 5.94 m focus to focus both ways expecting size of segments as 450 mm × 350 mm. The expense of library module does not change much for 6.86 m separating of section. Clark and Kingston mentioned an objective fact that High-ascent office structures, which are produced as a reaction to populace development, fast urbanization and financial cycles, are key for metropolitan city advancement.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Loads and Load Combinations Considered

This multistoried building is subjected to self-weight of the chunk, shaft and segments self-weight, Weights of parapet divider and external dividers in every floor and inward dividers in the every floor furthermore live load on floor. Section self-weight incorporates the floor wrap up.

3.2 Dead Load

1. Beam and segment self-weight The Multistory building is allocated self-weight of pillar and segment.

2. Slab self-weight Assuming 150 mm thick chunk Total section self weight including floor complete = 0.15 X 25 + 1 = 4.75 k N/m2
3. Self weight of parapet divider

   Assuming Wall thickness = 230 mm,

   Wall tallness = 0.9 m

   Unit weight of block = 18.85 kN/m3

   Total burden = 0.23 X 18.85 X 0.9 = 3.9 kN/m
4. Weight of external dividers in the multistoried building Assuming

   Outer divider thickness = 0.23 m

   Height of the divider = 3m

   Total weight of external divider = 0.23 X 18.85 X 3 = 13 kN/m
5. Weight of inward dividers in the building Assuming

   Inner divider thickness = 0.115 m

   Height of the divider = 3m

   Total weight of internal divider = 0.115 X 3 X 18.85 = 6.50 k N/m
6. Live load Live load was taken as 4 k N/m2 as it is considered as an office building

3.3 Strategy Using Four Nodded Plate Elements for Shear Wall

Here the shear divider was made utilizing 4 nodded plate components and cross segment of every component is 1 m x 1 m x 0.2 m and examination was finished

Size of the plot 50m x 50m

Concrete quantity for different cases (plot size 50m x 50m)

Case	No of column	Footing concrete quantity in cu.m	Quantity of beams + column concrete	Slab concrete quantity	Total concrete quantity
22	15	81	261.1	810	1152.1
32	28	151.2	233.81	810	1195.01
42	45	243	235.16	810	1288.16
52	60	324	259.06	810	1393.03

3.4 Design

Type of supports = fixed supports

Plate thickness = 0.15m

Type of property = rectangle

Size of the rectangle property = 0.25m X 0.25m

Number of floors = g+5

3.5 Design of Load & Definitions

Self weight load factor (Y) = -1 kn/m2

Uniform force w1 = -14 kn/m2

International Journal of Advanced Technology in Engineering and Science
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www.ijates.com
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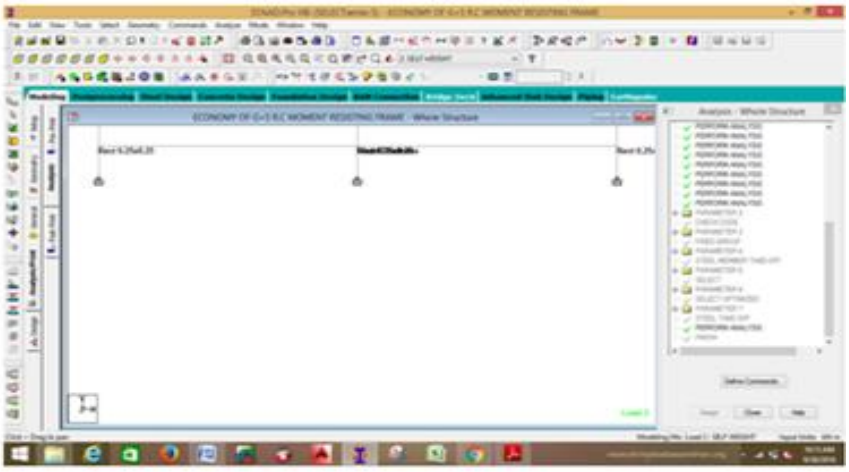
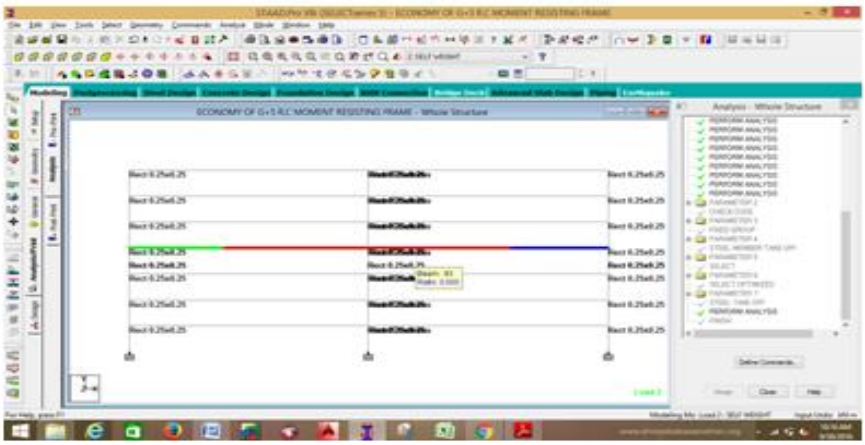
ISSN 2348 - 7550

3.6 Floor Load

Pressure (Y range) = -6 KN/m2



Structure fixed supports



Structure front view with footings

Economy of column spacing on economy of g+5 moment resisting frame

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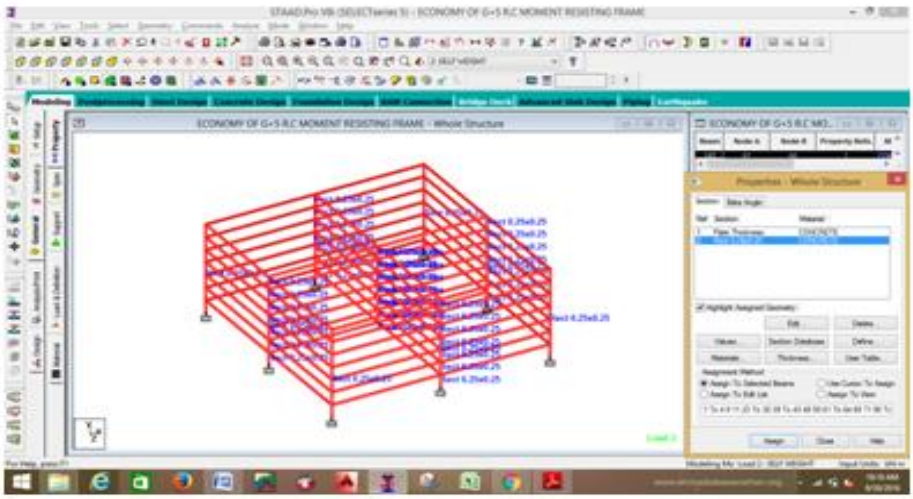


Structure properties with assigning

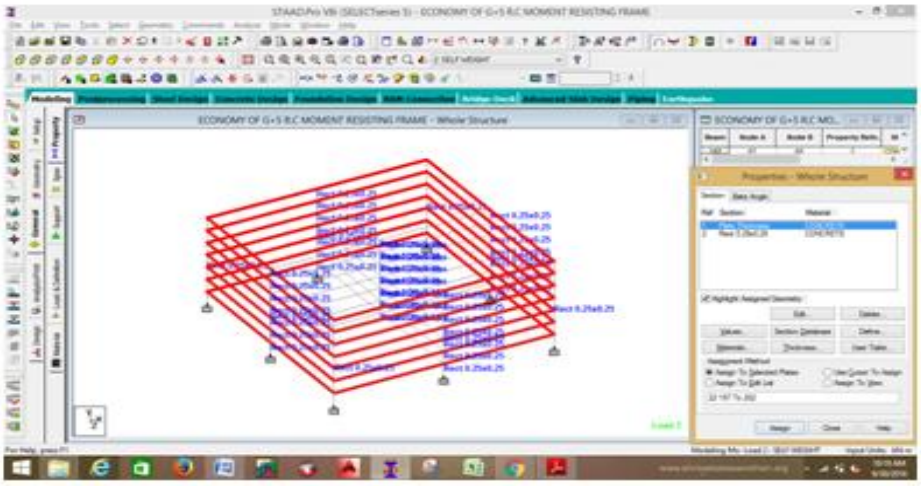
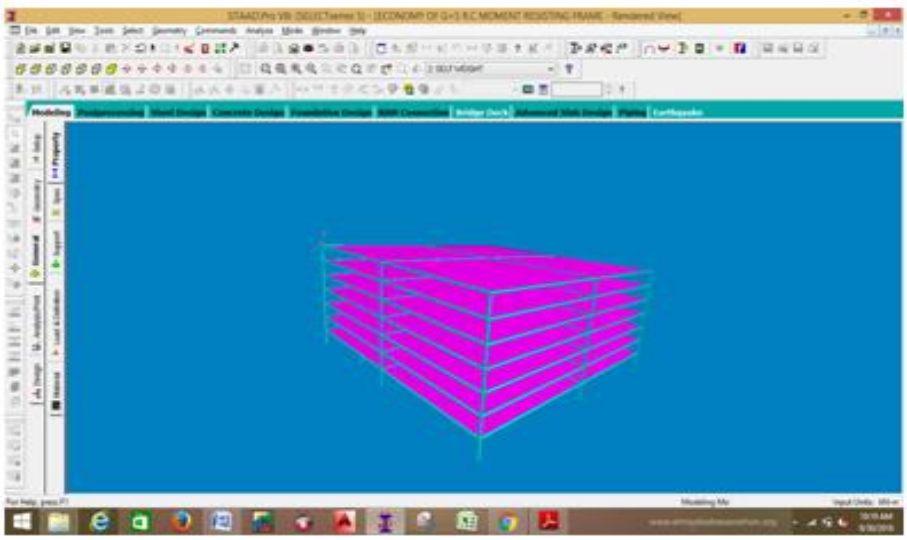
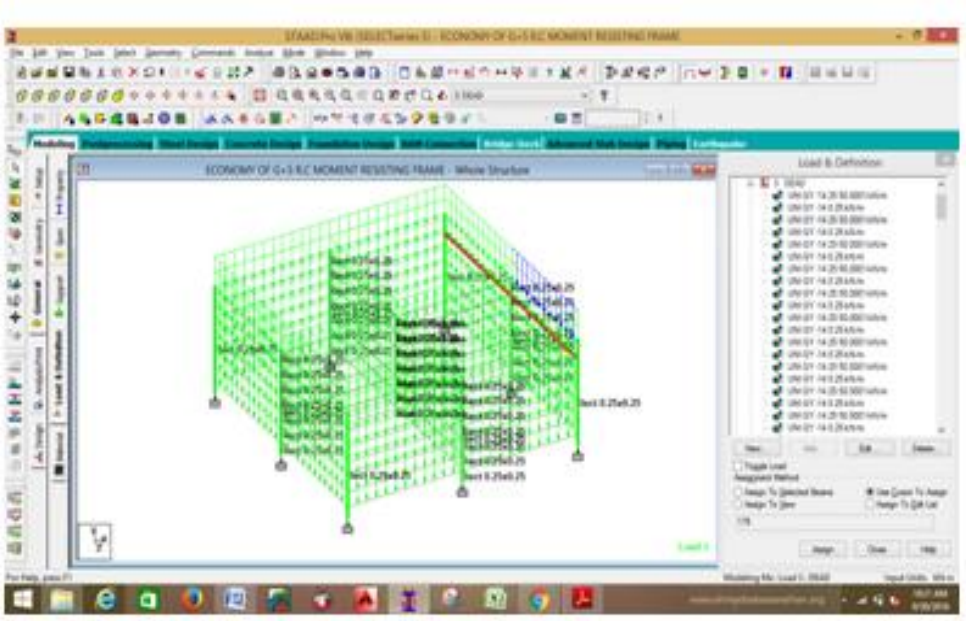


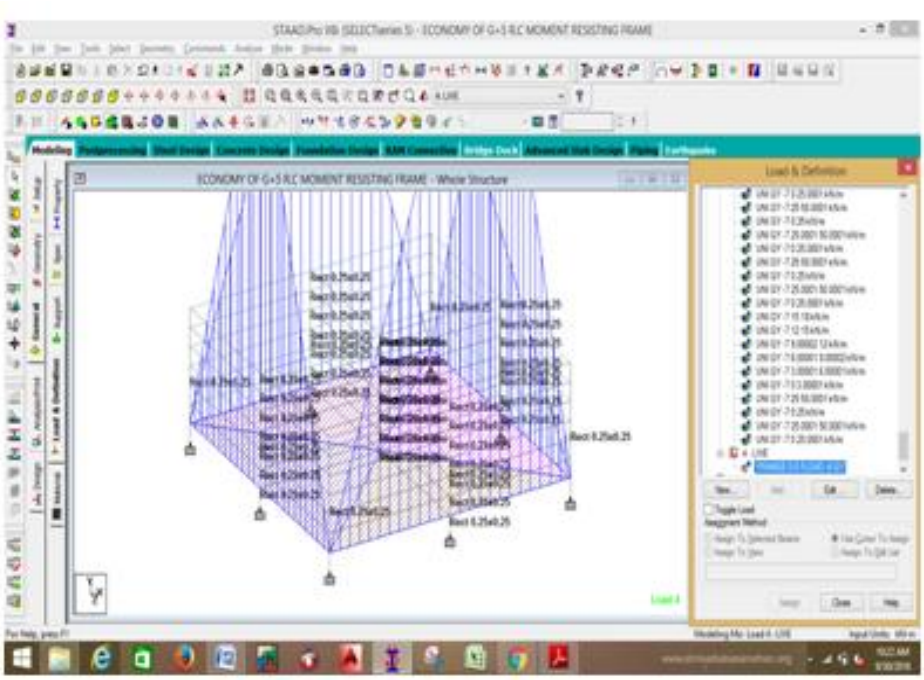
Plate thickness



Structure 3d view



Structure with uniform force



Structure with live load

V. MODELING

VI. RESULTS

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           C O L U M N    N O.      71   D E S I G N    R E S U L T S

        M30                      Fe415 (Main)                 Fe415 (Sec.)

  LENGTH: 50000.1 mm    CROSS SECTION:   250.0 mm X   250.0 mm   COVER: 40.0 mm

  ** SECTION IS NOT ADEQUATE
     WARNING:Reinforcement % exceeds maximum limit
  ================================================================================

--------------------------------< PAGE 61 Ends Here >----------------------------
   STAAD SPACE                                                  -- PAGE NO.    62


  ================================================================================

           C O L U M N    N O.      90   D E S I G N    R E S U L T S

        M30                      Fe415 (Main)                 Fe415 (Sec.)

  LENGTH: 50000.1 mm    CROSS SECTION:   250.0 mm X   250.0 mm   COVER: 40.0 mm

  ** SECTION IS NOT ADEQUATE
     WARNING:Reinforcement % exceeds maximum limit


     315. CONCRETE TAKE
     316. END CONCRETE DESIGN
 --------------------------------< PAGE 68 Ends Here >----------------------------
      STAAD SPACE                                               -- PAGE NO.    69

           ***************  CONCRETE  TAKE OFF  ***************
                 (FOR BEAMS, COLUMNS AND PLATES DESIGNED ABOVE)
       NOTE: CONCRETE QUANTITY REPRESENTS VOLUME OF CONCRETE IN BEAMS, COLUMNS, AND PLATES DESIGNE
             REINFORCING STEEL QUANTITY REPRESENTS REINFORCING STEEL IN BEAMS AND COLUMNS DESIGNED
             REINFORCING STEEL IN PLATES IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE REPORTED QUANTITY.

           TOTAL VOLUME OF CONCRETE =          4.9 CU.METER

                          BAR DIA          WEIGHT
                          (in mm)         (in New)
                         --------         --------
                              8                1315
                              10               1451
                              16               1115
                                          ------------
                            *** TOTAL=         3882

     317. PERFORM ANALYSIS
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VII. CONCLUSION

The present study includes the advancement of another strategy and investigation of shear divider confining framework and another model to look at the wellbeing of the structure and cost viability structure for a sidelong stacking framework for a tall and high raise structures. In this venture the conduct of OMRF &SMRF structures was contemplated under seismic burdens. The parallel burdens, dead loads, live load are taken for outline of structure as pre IS measures for Visakhapatnam locale or Zone II. This SMRF framework is financially savvy and opposing to tall and elevated structure structures. Presently a day's Visakhapatnam is a quickly developing city in twentieth century the study depends on the previous history of earth tremor in. A Typical model was accomplished for Serviceability of OMRF and SMRF frameworks will be significant instrument for a leaders. Engineers, specifically this will have the capacity to choose monetary surrounding framework which will likewise brings about security of structure and financially savvy of the structures. These structures are the more aggressive structures and testing structures in the development field. The territories falling in seismic zone I in the present guide are converged with those of seismic zone II. Likewise, the seismic zone map in the peninsular

district is being altered. Madras will go under seismic zone III as against zone II presently. The national Seismic Zone Map exhibits a vast scale perspective of the seismic zones in the nation. Neighborhood varieties in soil sort and geography can't be spoken to at that scale. Along these lines, for imperative activities, for example, a noteworthy dam or an atomic force plant, the seismic danger is assessed particularly for that site. Likewise, for the reasons for urban arranging, metropolitan regions are micro-zoned.

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